## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will beat the isk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York etil of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York tolers.

THE DAILY HERALD, two centeper copy. 37 per annuag.

THE WEEKLE HERALD, every Saturany, at statemts per copy. or \$3 per annua the European Elition were Weinseday, at size cents per copy. for \$3 per annua to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$2 75 per annua.

THE FAMILY REKALD, on Weinseday, at four cents per copy, or \$2 per annua.

ops, or \$2 per ansum.

YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
vector, collected from any quarter of the woold; if used, will be
even, collected from any quarter of the woold; if used, will be
even any factor of the property of the NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not NO DOST Televised communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted to the Werker HERALD. FAMILY HERALD, and in the Carlieria and European Editions.

JOR PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and descriptions.

Volume XXVI...... No. 334

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -- SECESH-PERLIN O'DON

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway. - Magic Mar LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - SEVEN SONS

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Wizard of the Wave-Sketches in India-Abstru. Dodger. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day and Evening - Earl'S DAUGHTER-HARVEST HOME-HIPPOPOT-ANUS, WHALE, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway - Ethiopian Songs, Danges, 4c. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. - Songs, Dancks, Burlesques, &c. - Esmeralda.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs Dances, Burgingues, &c.—New Year Calls.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ESTERIAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONIMES, FARCES, AC AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Brondway.—Songs, Ballers, Pantonious, &c.—Mischierous Ninger.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.-BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.-BRIGAND'S OATH PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street, -Burles MELODEON, Brooklyn.-Sonus, DANCES, PANTOMIMES

New York, Monday, December 2, 1861.

## The President's Message and Reports of Departments.

There will be no delay in the organization of both houses of Congress to-day, and the first business will be the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that both houses are in session and prepared to receive any communication he may desire to make them. The Message will be thereupon sent to both houses and read. Immediately on the commencement of its reading it will be telegraphed to this city, and as soon as it has been received in full we shall publish it in an extra edition of the HERALD. We learn by our telegraph despatches of last night that the Message will be ready to be sent in to-day. So are all the reports of the heads of departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will probably be ready to-morrow. All the others we expect to publish in to-morrow morn ing's edition. They will be read with intense interest by the people of the United States.

## THE SITUATION.

Affairs on the Potomac do not assume any important character. For some days past the rebel pickets have been showing themselves about Vienna and Flint Hill, overlooking Fairfax Court House, making their appearance by day and retiring at night. No collision, however, has occurred between them and our troops.

Nothing further from Fort Pickens has reached us, nor do we expect any authentic report of the fight in that quarter for a day or two, when the Connecticut will be due, with official reports to the Navy Department at Washington.

From Missouri, Kentucky or Western Virginia we have nothing new to report within the last twenty-four hours concerning the movements of our armies. The Third Ohio regiment, which went into service in Western Virginia on June 1, under Gen. McCiellan, arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 27th ult., from Cheat Mountain. They had been paid in full, and on their way down the Ohio river they were met by a quartermaster who had new uniforms for every man. They say they have been rewarded for all their hardships, and are now ready for an onward movement towards the rebel

A resolution was introduced in the Kentucky House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., requiring all the able bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except ministers, to immediately enrol themselves and form military companies, for the purpose of expelling the rebel invaders from the soil of Kentucky.

Another valuable prize arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, which was captured after a three hours chase, on the 25th ult., by the steamer Penguin, while heading for Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C. She proved to be the schooner Albion, from Nassan, New Providence, laden with a cargo worth \$100,000, consisting of salt, oil, tin, fruit, and also the suspicious articles of arms ammunition, saddles and cavalry equipments, of considerable importance to the rebels just now. When brought to by the Penguin's guns she reported herself bound for New York, from Nassau, with fruit and salt; but upon searching her the additional cargo of contraband of war was found on board. The officers turn out to be citizens of

Among our interesting items of news from the South to-day, we give an account from Savannah, published in a Richmond paper, to the effect that, on the 26th ultimo Commodore Tatnall, with three small rebel steamers and one gunboat, attacked the Union fleet in Cockspur Roads. The engagement lasted one hour, and from forty to fifty shots were exchanged.

This account states that failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Commodore Tatnull withdrew, and that there are now six large vessels inside the bar, and one large frigate was towed over the day previous.

It is further stated by despatches from Savannal that the Union forces had taken possession of Warsaw, and that they are preparing to attack Gart Pulaski.

The rebel privateer Mabel, taken recently by

the sloop-of-war Dale, as before reported, was taken into Philadelphia yesterday.

We publish to-day a complete list of our soldiers now in confinement at New Orleans. A perusal of it will no doubt enlighten many who were up to this time ignorant of the fate which had befallen their missing relatives and friends in the army.

THE NEWS.

The first regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress will commence to-day in Washington. As both houses were fully organized at the extra session in July, very little preliminary business will be required to be done, and the President's Mes sage will probably be sent in about one o'clock.

United States Senator Waldo P. Johnson, of Missouri, who is now serving the rebel cause in Gen. Price's army, will not probably make his appear-

The United States steamer Iroquois arrived off Curacoa on the 8th of November last, with the intention of entering the port; but the commander was informed by the authorities that his vessel could enter, but would not be permitted to remain over forty-eight hours, except in case of distress. The commander refused to enter under such terms, and immediately steered away from the inhospita

Our correspondent in the Bahamas, dating at Nassau, N. P., on the 25th of November, states that that point is likely to become a very important centre of rendezvous for the British war vessels of the North American and West India fleet during the winter. The Challenger, Bulldog and Steady were in port, and the Jason had just arrived from Halifax with despatches, regarded as of great moment, to Commodore Dunlop. The Commodore was called out of church in order to learn their contents, and the Jason left in three hours on her return to Halifax. The weather was excellent for invalids, and the hotel accommodations (con ducted in the New York style) very fine. It was said that Prince Alfred, of England, would winter at Nassau.

The pirates of the buccaneer Beauregard threw overboard four thousand dollars in specie when they were captured by the United States gunboat W. G. Anderson, to prevent its falling into the hands of Captain Rogers.

Twelve fine horses, purchased in this country by Prince Napoleon for the Emperor of France, will go over on the French transport Orione, now lying in Boston harbor.

An interesting meeting was held last evening in Dr. Hague's church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-first street, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, to take into consideration the moral and spiritual wants of the army of the Union. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Smith, Hague, Buddington and Hitchcock to a large and appreciative audience. Before the close of the exercises a liberal collection was taken up to further the patriotic objects of the society.

The Board of Excise met at twelve o'clock on Saturday, in the City Hall, examined a number of applications for license, and adjourned to next Saturday, on which day the final session will be held. Commissioner Haskett has determined to cut off the outside prosecutions by handing the complaints over to the regular attorney of the Board. The number of licenses granted this year so far is 972, although the City Chamberlain has received pay for only 864, according to his vouchers. The number granted last year was 1,727. In consequence of the approaching municipa

election, the Board of Aldermen will not meet this The transport schooners Manhassett and C

W. & N. F. Wins sailed on Saturday for Baltimore with full cargoes of provisions for Washing

A man named Ragan died in Troy, N. Y., on the 29th ult., aged one hundred and one years.

The cotton market was again higher on Saturday and closed at an advance of Mc. per lb. The sales embraced about 1,700 bales, chiefly to spinners, at 27%c. per lb. for middling uplands. The flour market was steady and more active, and firm at the close for most grades, though without change of moment in prices. Wheat was active and firm, with a good demand for export, though without change of moment in quotations. Corn was more active, and rather firmer. including sales of Western mixed for export, at 63c, a 64c, affeat, with some lots in store at 65c. Pork was unchanged except for prime mess, which was easier. Sales of mess were made at \$12 50 a \$13, and of prime at \$5 50 a \$9. Sugars was firm and active, while the sales embraced 9,000 bags of Rio at 15%c. a 17c., and 1,500 do. Cevien at 19 changed and somewhat unsettled and irregular at the close, owing mainly to the fact that the underwriters had come to the determination, on account of the capture and destruction of the ship Harvey Birch by the Nash ville, to raise their war policies of insurance from 1 to 5 per cent on both vessels and cargoes for European ports.

To-Morrow's Election-Wood or Opdyke-Is New York City to be Abolitionized?

The people of this city will be called upon to-morrow to choose a Mayor. There are three candidates before thom-Ternando Wood, the present incumbent conservative); C. Godfrey Gunther (Tammany), and George Ondyke, the anointed champion of the radical abolition faction, and fully affiliating with it at the late Sumner abolition reunion at the Cooper In-

This is a triangular contest, similar to that of our last Mayoralty election, excepting the present abolition platform of Mr. Opdyke, which makes all the difference in the world. Mayor Wood, also, in this triangular organization of parties, has the prestige of success, and Tammany the weakening influences of a decisive defeat, with the most popular candidate she could find to serve her against Wood. In this instance her candidate is not a man who has been tried in the Mayor's office, and who has thus won the public approbation, nor do we suppose that her present standard bearer is put forward with any sanguine hopes of an election. The special object of Tammany, in this instance, is to maintain her party organization as against the rival democratic institution of Mozart Hall. In ordinary times this factious rivalry would be harmless and amusing: but since the Sumner-abolition-Opdyke festival an overshadowing national issue has been raised. which demands the union of our conservative voters against Mr. Opdyke, as the anointed candidate of the radical Sumner, Cheever and Goodell abolition factions.

In this light we cannot exaggerate the im portance of this election. From the ruins of the late political parties of the North two new parties are in process of formation-a Union war nasty and an abolition war party—the one rallying to the platform of Mr. Lincoln's administration, which is honestly laboring to subordinate the slavery question to the higher object of the restoration of the Union: while the other party would subordinate and divide the Union, if necessary, rather than have any further union with the Southern institution of slavery. "Emancipation or separation" is the abolition ultimatum; and it needs no labored argument to show that, should the governmenadopt this war policy, we should have a moshorrible war of indefinite duration, or the division of the Union into two confederacies. But let the city of New York to-morrow cast Opdyke overboard, and vindicate the Union

will be no danger of a dictatorial abolition faction in New York or at Washington. Its wings will be clipped.

That Sumner abolition jubilee at Cooper Institute, however, in disclosing the dangerous abolition affiliations of Mr. Opdyke, has done much to open the eyes of our conservative fellow citizens to the real issue before them. They are waking up to the fact that it is not a personal issue, nor an old party issue, nor a local ssue, but an issue involving the important question of life or death to the Union and the government of the United States. Since that ooper Institute abolition affair upon this issue a great stampede has taken place among the conservative republicans of the city from Opdyke to Wood, and it is still going on. Our intelligent financiers, merchants, and other men of business, who regard abolitionism as a detestable heresy, ruinous to the cause of the Union, and at war with the interests of our city, are now abandoning Opdyke. Their good example should not be lost upon Tammany Hall.

But what is Tammany Hall doing? On Saturday night last her disciples held a Gunther mass meeting at Irving Hall, at which, as at the Opdyke meeting at Cooper Institute the same evening, the probability of Wood's election was the ruling and absorbing idea. This is an admission from the supporters of both Opdyke and Gunther that Wood is the strongest candidate in the field. Clearly, therefore, if the Tammany men wish to be consistent with their Union professions, and to make them good beyond a doubt, their policy is to unite upon Wood. Let them not be deluded by the appearance of "Old Joe Hoxie" among them as an advocate of Gunther's election. Hoxie, we suspect, is only put forward as a decoy, to lead Tammany astray, and to draw from Wood that balance of our conservative popular vote required to give Opdyke an elective plurality.

On the other hand, the electioneering supporters of Opdyke betrayed on Saturday evening some decided symptoms of alarm. They had heard that their candidate's abolition affiliations were doing him considerable mischief, and Judge Cowles was put forward to repair these damages. Accordingly the learned Judge, on behalf of Mr. Opdyke, explained his anti-slavery principles to this effect: that as Southern slaves are used for the purposes of this Southern rebellion, so would be employ them in every possible way against this rebellion, and would wind up the work with their emancipation at the end of the war. This is a letting down from Mr. Ondyke's endorsement of Sumner's speech and of the Fremont endorsing resolution. This is Judge Cowles' explanation of last Saturday night. But mark what the Hon. James A. Briggs said on the same occasion. Here are his words:-

They say that George Opdyke is an abolitionist. So am I an abolitionist, I would abolish Wood from the office of Mayor. (Laughter and applause.) As to the great question which agitates the public mind, I would leave it to Him who ruled in the beginning that all men should be free, and trust to the Pathimder of empires, John C. Fremont. (Enthusiastic applause, followed by "three hearty cheers for Fremont.")

What mean these "three hearty cheers for Fremont" from this last Opdyke mass meeting? The approval of Fremont's immediate emancipation policy, and a rebuke to the government at Washington. Call you this supporting the administration? Does it not rather look like an abolition conspiracy to break down the administration, and to use Fremont and Opdyke for that purpose? Could any other object have inspired this allusion and these "three hearty cheers for Fremont?" We warn our conserva tive fellow citizens of the dangers of trusting to such friends of the administration as these fanatical admirers of General Fremont's sweeping policy of negro emancipation. We warn our conservative Tammany men that they are deceived by "Old Joe Hoxie;" that he is working for Opdyke, and that if they wish to avoid the final closing of Tammany Hall by a local and general abolition crusade against our federal administration and the cause of the Union, they making sure work of the defeat of Opdye.

Tue Work of Congress.-Congress meets to-day. Never, since the days of the Revolution, has the Congress of the United States met at a more critical enoch. It is no stretch of the fancy to say that the eyes of the whole country and of the civilized world will be fixed upon its deliberations; and yet perhaps Congress will have little more to do than to strengthen and uphold the hands of the administration in the great struggle in which the country is engaged. Questions incident to the war will inevitably have to be passed upon by it. First of these is the question of how to deal with the slaves of the rebels. Our views have been clearly expressed on that point, and we are pleased to think that they are also the views of the administration. This war is carried on by us neither to strengthen nor weaken the institution of domestic slavery, but to uphold the constitution and government of our fathers. The slaves of rebels who fall into our hands should be either employed by the government in their appropriate fields of labor, or should be turned over as apprentices to loyal men in the South, under proper safeguards and restrictions. Another question of vital import will be that of finance; nd, fortunately, we have at the head of the Treasury Department a competent, faithful and intelligent officer, whose views and suggestions deserve to meet with favor. In addition to other measures of pressing necessity, he will probably recommend the creation of a National Bank-a recommendation which, we think, should meet the approbation of Congress. But we will probably have the President's Message and the reports of the heads of departments today, and it will then be time enough to comment upon them. Meantime it may not be out of place to conjure Congress to rise superior to fanatical and abolition views, and be governed only by constitutional and national considerations. Let Congress do so, and all will yet be

GENERAL FREMONT-SAVE HIM FROM HIS FRIENDS.—The Hon. James A. Briggs, at the Ondyke mass meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday night, in his enthusiastic admiration of Gen. Fremont at the expense of the administration at Washington, permitted his zeal to outrun his discretion. Gen. Fremont himself, since he was superseded in his late Missouri command, has set a good example of silence in regard to the questions at issue between him and the government. His over zealous friends. from St. Louis to New York, have seized every opportunity to draw him out; but he has resist ed their temptations. In this he has shown his good sense, and his friends will act wisely in leaving him to his own justification in the reguwar policy of "Honest Abe Lincoln," and there | lar way of settling such matters.

The Anti-Slavery Question in the Army. It is alleged by the abolitionists, who are them selves slaves to the one idea, that our army, by going South, will become inimical to slavery and join in the crusade against it in common with the fanatics of the North. They look for ward to the conversion of the soldiery to abolitionism with that species of hopeful joy which only irrational enthusiasts are capable of feeling when their imaginations supply them with the prospect of a realization of some base design. But in this case, at least, they will meet with nothing but disappointment, and the sequel will prove to them that they are as deluded as they have ever been misguided.

Our army is composed, to a great extent, of gentlemen, and it is the tendency of the military profession to develope the qualities of a gentleman, even in those who were deficient in such before entering the service. As gentlemen, therefore, they will respect the rights of others under the constitution, and those of their number who go South will, apart from any prejudices they might have previously formed only require to witness the working of the patriarchal system of servitude in order to become decidedly pro-slavery in their sentiments. They will see, as any impartial man of ordinary intelligence may see, that the negroes—a happy healthy, contented people—are in their proper position under the existing rule of domestic servitude, and that they are fitted for no other; that, indeed, any other would be as injurious to themselves as it would assuredly be to the community of white men; that their emancipation as desired by the abolitionists, would be a positive sin to mankind, and tend to the speedy degeneration of both races. They will therefore keep the negroes in their proper place in the social scale, and make them work as they were made to work. The whole army will be unanimously in favor of this.

Instead of promoting the schemes of the Gar risons and Phillipses of the day, this insurrec tion in the Southern States will establish the institution of Southern negro slavery on a firmer basis than it ever rested on before, and utterly defeat the machinations of the worst enemies of this republic, who have been for thirty years plotting its destruction. It is therefore a great mistake for the politicians of the North to indulge in any fresh abolition abstractions with regard to the effect of the North, ern army coming in contact with the slaves. They may rest assured that they have no hope in this quarter, and that the army, if they have occasion to take care of the blacks, will use them to the same good purpose as their

Some of these abolition agitators tell us that the negroes will become very popular in the army, and be regarded as so many idols carved in ebony in the image of the Almighty, and which the defenders of the Union will feel bound to deliver from the yoke of their so-called oppressors. But this is simply nonsensical. The case, as we have shown, will be exactly the re-

Had it not been for the politico-abolition conspirators of this country, originally acting under the evil inspiration of the Puritan party in England, this rebellion would never have taken place; for it was their machinations that first aroused and afterwards fomented the secession feeling in the South. Two bitterly antagonistic parties were thus formed North and South-the one determined on the extirpation and the other on the maintenance of slaveryand both equally regardless of a disruption of the Union, and looking only to their own triumph. We see the result in the civil war that now afflicts the land, one good effect of which will be to sweep away the demagogues who are responsible for this disaster, and with them the corruption that underlays their nefarious schemes. The political and social atmosphere of the country will be purified by the war, and those who were instrumental in producing it, instead of finding it a source of fresh political capital, as they anticipate, will soon discover it to be freighted with the means of their own destruction; for not a vestige of the rottenness which they were so active in creating, and upon which they flourished so long, will escape or survive the searching and mighty ordeal through which the republic is now passing. Let them, therefore, calm their minds on the subject of anti-slavery in the army, and rest assured that it will never become the prev of any such fanaticism. The country has had far too much of that already.

THE ABOLITION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.—If any voter of our city should still be laboring under any delusion or uncertainty as to the abolition proclivities of Mr. George Opdyke, one of the aspirants for the Mayoralty, he has only to refer to his legislative record on the question of the Personal Liberty bill of this State. This bill passed the House of Assembly at Albany on the 8th of April, 1859, George Opdyke, then a member, having voted for it. It proposed to violate and nullify the constitution of the United States in regard to the return of fegitive slaves, and to abrogate the federal laws, courts and officers. An adverse report was made upon it in the Senate, signed by two republican Senators, in which it was declared that the intent to defy the provisions of the constitution could not be more evident. In consequence of that report the bill failed to pass the Senate. If the city of New York will now elect to its chief magistracy a supporter of the measure, and an avowed advocate of abolitionism, it will be thereby proclaiming to the world its adhesion to a political dogma which has been argely instrumental in producing the present calamitous condition of the country. A vote for Opdyke is a vote for abolition.

POLITICIANS ADVERTISING .- A curious and amusing feature of this morning's HERALD is the page occupied by the advertisements of the politicians who are seeking the suffrages of "the people at the polls to-morrow. Every candidate from Mayor down to Police Justice, and from that down to constable, finds something to be said in his own favor and against the rival candidates. It is laughable to see how these politicians heap abuse upon each other. The three candidates for the Mayoralty, in particular have the hardest things said of them in reference to contracts, to shoddy, to religious intole rance, and to everything else that can be scraped up or invented against one or the other. Any one might suppose that in the city of New York the highest test of fitness for office was a bad character; and there is more truth than fancy in this. But read the advertisements, and then, if you can, make up your ticket for Tuesday. As the showman said to the urchin who wanted to know which figure was Wellington and which Napoleon, "All the same my dear; you pays your money and you takes your choice."

A SLAVE TRADER SENTENCED TO THE DEATH PENALTY.—The administration and its law officers in this city seem determined to rescue our national character from the reproach of toleration toward the infamous African slave trade. There has been too much ground hitherto for the imputation that the executive and the law officers of the government in New York have been strangely inefficient in bringing offenders against this law to punishment, or in preventing the fitting out of slavers in this port. But there is no longer room for such reproaches. Within the last six months there have been more than half a dozen seizures of vessels, either made at this port or on the coast of Africa, and brought in here for condemnation. In one of those cases—that of the slaver Erie, captured by the Mohican, off the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, with a cargo of some thousand slaves on board-her master, Nathaniel Gordon, has been convicted of the capital offence at the present term of the United States Circuit Court, and was on Saturday sentenced to execution.

This was the second time for Gordon to be tried. At the first trial the jury disagreed. After conviction on the second trial an application was made, on several technical grounds, for a certificate of division to enable the case to be carried to the Supreme Court: but this the Court refused. One plea was that the Erie had ceased to be an American vessel, a form of transfer having been gone through with at Havana. That, however, is well recognized as one of the tricks of the trade, and the Court declined to attach any importance to it. Another objection was that the proof of Gordon's being an American citizen was incomplete. It was proved that his father-also a seafaring man-and his mother had been residents of Portland, Maine, before and since their marriage: and although it was urged that, as his mother used sometimes to accompany her husband on foreign voyages, the prisoner might have been born abroad, the Court held that even that fact would not affect his American nationality. As to the guilt of the prisoner, the facts admitted of no dispute. The vessel was captured when she was one day out from the coast, and was taken with her living cargo to Monrovia, in Liberia, the prisoner being sent home for trial

This is the second capital conviction for slave trading that has been made in this city for perhaps a quarter of a century; and if the sentence of Gordon be carried into execution it will be. we believe, the first time that the full penalty of the law has been inflicted in this country on a person guilty of this offence. The other case to which we allude is that of one Captain Smith, who was convicted before Judge Nelson about seven or eight years ago. In that case the Judge refused to allow evidence of foreign birth to be introduced, holding that the prisoner was bound by his own official oath, on getting his clearance papers from the Custom House in which he declared himself to be a citizen of the United States. The same Judge, however, on a motion for a new trial, reviewed his own roling and granted the application. Subsequently the prosecuting officer accepted a plea of guilty of the minor offence of voluntarily serving on board of a vessel engaged in the slave trade, and the culprit was sentenced to several years' imprisonment.

It is a debatable question, and one that was brought before the attention of the jury in the case of Gordon, whether, in point of morals, it is any more heinous offence to convey negroes from the Congo river to Cuba or the Southern States, and sell them as slaves, than it is to convey them for the same purpose from Baltimore to New Orleans. If the negroes occupied the status of slaves in Africa it would be really difficult to show how the one offence is, in strict morality, greater than the other, except, indeed, that the one is a statutory offence, condemned by our laws, and the other is a legalized transaction. Still it must be admitted that the punishment of death is too severe a penalty to tuch to what is, in this point of view t violation of a commercial law; and it is very doubtful whether a more mitigated penalty, and one more sure to be inflicted, would not be more efficacious in putting a stop to the trade. That, however, is a consideration for Congress. The Executive, to be sure, may intervene, and commute the punishment to imprisonment. At all events no efforts should be spared to put a stop to this nefarious traffic, and we are glad to feel the conviction that, so far as the administration and its law officers here are concerned, the slave traders need expect to find no favor or official blindness.

A FINANCIAL AND COTTON DILEMMA-TICKLISH QUESTION FOR MR. MEMMINGER .- The Charleston Mercury calls upon the cotton planters and factors to destroy all the cotton they possess in the regions likely to be visited by their Northern invaders. It assigns two reasons for this sage advice-first, that it can be of no earthly use to themselves; and second, that it might be made of use to the federal government. We think that a more sensible piece of advice, and one which at all events is more likely to be followed, would be for the owners to consign the cotton to some loyal men in the ports to be opened by the government, and then to come in and show their own loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance. The question for Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, is, what will become of the Confederate bonds if the cotton, on which they are based, be destroyed? Their credit does not now stand very high. but if their basis be taken away they will have no value whatever. Between the questions of finance and cotton, therefore, the rebels are in an awkward dilemma. Can Mr. Memminger contrive to help them out of it? We should like to see how.

OPDVKE. GOODELL AND JOHNSON.-The first is the abolition candidate for Mayor; the second one of the leaders in the radical abolition party of the State, and the last named the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard. The three occupied seats on the platform at the Sumner gathering in the Cooper Institute, and gave their endorse ment to the attacks upon the administration: yet the friends of Opdyke claim that he endorses the administration. Can any person who has read the proceedings of the Sumner meeting believe any such stuff? Let no person be deceived by such statements.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD ON ELECTION DAY .- We learn that in some of the Aldermanic districts men have been employed to place themselves near the tables where the canvassers are counting the votes, and at the proper time throw a large number of ballots upon the table among those that have been taken out of the polling boxes, and in that way confase the canvass and render the election of their favorites sure. Let the authorities look out for this deage, or seve-

ral men may be elected after the polls are closed. In some wards men have been employed to station themselves at every election district and throw the tickets upon the tables of the canvassers. Let the police attend to those philosophers who attempt to defraud the honest

OPDYKE AND THE ABOLITION EDITORS.-Why are the editors of such abolition and emancipation sheets as the Independent, Anti-Slavery Standard and the Tribune so anxious for the election of Opdyke for Mayor? Read the proceedings of the emancipation gathering at the Cooper Institute, and see if you do not find the

OPDYKE AND EMANCIPATION .- All who desire that the Union army shall inscribe upon their banners the war cry of emancipation had better vote for Opdyke for Mayor; but such of our citizens as are anxious for a restoration of the Union will give Opdyke a wide margin on election day, and vote for some other man for Mayor.

## CITY POLITICS.

Police Justice.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.
In looking over the list of names as published in your paper of this date, I find myself announced as the Citi-zens' candidate for the office of Police Justice, which has become vacant by the death of my much esteemed friend J. Sherman Brownell. Will you please do me the justice to state that I am not a candidate for that or any other office at this election. By so doing you will much oblige one who has always been a constant reader of your paper from its first edition to the present time.

WM. J. BRISLEY, Ninth ward.

Sixth Councilmanic District. We are authorized to state that George Briggs, ex.mem-ber of Congress for the Seventh Congressional district, is not a candidate for Councilman of the Sixth district, and that he is not the gentleman of that name who has been nominated for the position by the People's party in that district.

12—S. A. Hill. 13—Chas, Schaffer, 14—John D. Myer, 15—Edward Robinson, Jr. 16—S. B. H. Vance.

Wm. E. Dodge. 22—A. H. Underhill. School Commissioners

School Commissioners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Dec. 1, 1861.

Having seen my name mentioned in to-day's Herald as the Taxpayer's candidate for School Commissioner of the Thirteenth ward, I wish to state that I was placed in nomination by that respectable body during my absence from this city, and that immediately on my return I declined said nomination.

WM. H. TRACY. The Irving Hall Demonstration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.

I was surprised to find 'in your yesterday's issue that
my name had been announced at the meeting held at
Irving Hall, Saturday evening last, November 30, among
its Vice Presidents, as belonging to the Independent Democratic General Committee. I beg leave to state without
detracting from its merits, that I am not and never
have been a member of such an organization. have been a member of such an organization.
HENRY H. MORANGE.

Corrections.

William Gayte has declined the nomination for School Commissioner in the Seventh ward, and Bernard Smyth has been nominated in his stead, receiving both the Mo zart and Tammany endorsement.

Henry A. Burr has received the republican and taxpayers' nomination for School Commissioner in the Seventeenth ward.

Henry Stephenson has been nominated by the republicans, taxpayers' and people's parties, for School Inspector in the Nineteenth ward.

James A. Carclin and William Cleary. are the Union, Tammany and Mozart candidates for School Trustees in the Eighth ward. The former is a graduate of the Free Academy.

Academy.

Harvey H. Woods and Geo. R. Seltzer, are the republi-can and people's nominees for School Trustees in the Seventeenth ward.

The Police Regulations. GENERAL ORDER—NO. 283.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METHOPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

CAPTAIN --- PRECINCE:-Carran — Predict:—
The police telegraph instrument, after sundown on November 5, inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the central office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from the central office. You will so dispose of the members of your command

You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your precinct to your station house without delay, thence to be sent immediately by election districts to the central office. The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fourteenth precincts will send these returns forthwith by special messenger. The remaining stations and sub-stations will messenger. The remaining stations and sub-stations will transmit by telegraph.

Direct the men who are engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the station house to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special wessenger dispersion.

deliver to the special messenger duy appointed to receive the same. No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the central office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticks it canvaled. The

be answered from the central office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is campleted the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every station house, for the information of the residents in its vicinity. Sergeant—is specially detailed to operate the instrument at your station house from sundown to twelve o'clock, midnight, and Sergeant—from twelve o'clock until the canstation house from the station house from twelve o'crock and Sergeant ———— from twelve o'crock wass is completed.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

DENERAL ORDER—NO. 285.

OFFICE NUMBER NESSESS POLICE,
NEW YORK, NOV. 28, 1861.

OFFICE SUPERINKERS OF POLICE,

NEW YORK, NOV. 23, 1861

General orders Nos. 282 and 283, will be re-enacted and ensuing election to be held on. To the control of the Samuel Con General orders Nos. 282 and 283, with a the ensuing election to be held on Tuesday If either of the Sergeauts, who were stated graph instrument, under general order No closing of the polis until the sample state has been transferred or removed, you was same to the Superintendent on saturation the same patroline at the saveral station the same patroline at the saveral in your precipity who need for the data. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

The December Term of the haw Courts. Although the year is drawing to a close, the calender of the several law courts are still heavy, and many cases peretofore noticed are yet undisposed of. The prin business transacted recently has been in the federal courts nd offices, which seem to be the present fact of legal in terest. The slave cases are prosecuted with energy and ability by the present representative of the government, the second capital conviction in several years being that of Capt. Gordon, of the Erie, who was on Saturday sen tenced to death.

The election will interfere with the business of the

courts of the present week, but after the political element calmed down, jurors, lawyers and litigants will be eager for the legal fray.

There will be two trial branches of the Supreme Court Circuit, and also Special Term and Chambers. The Superior Court, general term, will sit this month two branches, for trial by jury. The Common Pleas will hold two trial terms and one special term and chambers. The Marine Court will hold only one branch for jury trials, as Judge Maynard is engaged in writing up decisions in cases

The December term of the General Sessions commences this morning, Recorder Hoffman presiding. The calendar is large and includes a number of indictments for murder, so that it is probable that the court will be occupied mo of the time in trying important causes.

of the time in trying important causes.

CALENDAE FOR THIS DAY.

SUPPRINCOURI—CHRUIT.—Part I—Nos. 1393, 1341, 1493, 1517, 1643, 1545, 1549, 1553, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1569, 301, 339, 567, 1263, 1289, 1291, 1313, 1333. Part 2—Nos. 1154, 176, 1104, 180, 1162, 1168, 1162, 1282, 1240, 1256, 1260, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I—Nos. 1600, 1602, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1656, 1657, 1661, 1662, 1664, 1665, 1407, 1498, 1547, 823. Part 2—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1620, 1622, 1624, 827, 1204, 1003, 1204, 1003, 1330, 1544.

SUPPRINCO COURI.—Part I—Nos. 711, 1989, 2045, 7, 2567, 2579, 2591, 437, 2505, 2091, 2595, 2397, 2599, 2601, 2600. Part 2—Nos. 1786, 1136, 2738, 2426, 1788, 1186, 2830, 2852, 2834, 2836, 2836, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846.

THE RECRUITING OFFICE IN CHATHAM STREET.

STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Be good enough to correct an error contained in your issue of this morning, viz: that business was continued as usual at this office y sterday (Thanksgiving). Sted was not the ease, the office being closed to the transaction of business during the entire day. Very respectfully, T.M. SPROLE, Recruiting Officer,

First Lieuteman Fourth Infanty,

U. S. RENDEZYOUS 98 CHARMAN St., Nov. 23, 1961.